

THE WEATHER PREDICTION—
Fair and warmer tonight;
Wednesday partly cloudy;
Increasing southerly winds.

NUMBER 1154.

REBELS REAPPEAR AROUND MALOLOS

They Attack MacArthur's Line in Strong Force.

Beaten Back With Heavy Loss by Wheaton's Men.

Americans Lose Three Killed and Twenty Wounded—The Capture of Santa Cruz.

The following dispatch from General Otis, dated Manila, today, was received at the War Department this morning:

"Adjutant General, Washington: Insurgents attacked MacArthur's line of railway communication last night in considerable force. Repulsed by Wheaton with heavy loss. Wheaton's casualties, three killed, twenty wounded. OTIS."

FIGHTING NEAR MALOLOS.

Press Account of the Skirmish Reported by General Otis.

Manila, April 11.—The Filipinos made an attack in force from the East on the Minnesota Volunteers early this morning. The Minnesotas were spread out along the railroad on both sides of Bocaue.

Three of the Minnesotas were killed and ten wounded during the fight which followed. General Wheaton, who was up north toward Malolos, was notified of the attack, and brought re-enforcements to the scene on an armed train. With Wheaton's arrival the Filipinos were quickly routed.

Their loss is over fifty killed.

The Minnesotas boys had their hands full before the arrival of re-enforcements.

War Department officials were inclined to be depressed this morning over the dispatch from General Otis reporting the re-appearance of the insurgents in heavy force in the vicinity of Malolos, the recently captured capital of the insurgents. It was the general belief that the rebels north of Manila were sufficiently cowed and dispersed to prevent a renewal of hostilities on their part, but this aggressive action by the insurgents shows that some of the Filipinos at least, were not fighting in them than they were credited with.

It appears that the insurgents who were driven from Malolos will prove more annoying than was expected. War Department officials, however, have confidence in General MacArthur's ability to cope with any situation that may arise. It is not thought that the rebels will be able to mass a sufficient force in the neighborhood of Malolos to seriously embarrass the American forces now holding Aguinaldo's late capital.

THE CAPTURE OF SANTA CRUZ.

Lawton's Victory Over the Rebels Greater Than First Reported.

The following cablegram was received at the War Department this morning from General Otis:

Manila, April 11. Adjutant General, Washington: Lawton's success at Santa Cruz more complete than reported yesterday. Enemy left ninety-three men dead on field, and many seriously wounded. Lawton captured city without destruction property. His loss, ten wounded, slight, except two, one since died. Lieutenant killing only other wounded soldier in battle. Enemy retired eastward. Lawton in pursuit early this morning. OTIS.

THE PLAGUE AT HONGKONG.

Consul Willmann Reports the Re-appearance of the Disease.

The State Department this morning received a cablegram from Consul Willmann, at Hongkong. It contained but one word, which speaks volumes. The word is "plague," which means that the Asiatic scourge has again broken out in Hongkong.

TROOPS BOUND FOR HOME.

Part of a West Virginia Regiment Passes Through This City.

A portion of the Second West Virginia Regiment passed through here this morning, on their way home. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will take 94 of the soldiers to Clarksville, W. Va.; 103 to Weston, W. Va.; 50 to Piedmont, W. Va., and 50 to Kingswood, W. Va. There was a special train of six coaches to accommodate the party.

The troops arrived early this morning over the Southern Railway, and were transferred to the Baltimore and Ohio. They remained in the city all night and were bound for home.

Shipwrecked Mariners Rescued.

St. John's, N. B., April 11.—The steamer Taymouth Castle, which arrived yesterday from Bermuda, had on board Captain Olsen and fourteen seamen who were rescued by the Castle Saturday afternoon last from the Norwegian bark Hallegarda. The Hallegarda was from Mobile, March 29, with pitch pine for Greenock. On April 5 she encountered a hurricane. The vessel was stripped and badly broken up by the gale, the fresh water and provisions were lost and a young Norwegian sailor had been killed between decks, when the Taymouth Castle was sighted.

Suspensions of Murder.

New York, April 11.—Louis S. Meyer, a merchant tailor, was found dead in his shop this morning. The place was in great disorder and blood spots were found on the furniture. Meyer was seen in his store late last night talking to a stranger. The police are investigating a murder theory.

Bill for an Injunction.

Jeremiah F. Neilligan, John J. Neilligan, and Daniel A. Neilligan, children of the late David Neilligan, today filed a bill in equity for an injunction to restrain "the Second Workmen's Building Association of the District of Columbia" from taking any action on a deed of trust.

Disbarred From Practice.

Pension Commissioner Evans yesterday morning ordered the disbarment of John W. Slade, Quincy, Ill., and Rudolph Boege, Milwaukee, Wis., for irregular practice before the Bureau. Boege, it is stated, charged an illegal fee and Slade disobeyed rules applying to the making of affidavits to vouchers.

Frank Libbey & Co., 6th & N. Y. Ave. Lumber, millwork, and builders' hardware.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. BLAND.

Was First Secretary of the British Embassy.

Arrangements for the funeral of Geoffrey D. Bland, First Secretary of the British Embassy, who died suddenly last night, will not be made until a reply has been received to the cablegram sent to the British Foreign Office, notifying it of Mr. Bland's death.

Heart failure is said to have been the cause. Mr. Bland has been confined to his room but a few days, but has suffered great depression of spirits on account of the death of his mother, news of which was cabled to him last week. He had intended to catch the steamer which sailed on Wednesday, but found it impossible to arrange his affairs and had consequently engaged passage on Saturday's steamer.

On Thursday evening he dined informally at the house of a friend and expressed his great regret at being unable to attend the funeral. His father, he said, was very ill, and altogether his troubles depressed him exceedingly. He complained, too, of being unwell himself, but thought it was not serious—only worry. He returned to his residence, No. 1631 I Street, where he has roomed since his arrival here attended by a valet whom he brought from England.

The deceased had been stationed here only since January. He was forty-five years old, and the greater part of his life was spent in the diplomatic service of his country. His first diplomatic position was as clerk in the Foreign Office. His first post

GOOD FRIENDS.

was at Constantinople, where he remained seven years. He was then transferred to Berlin, then to Buenos Ayres. He was stationed in Mexico in 1890 as secretary of the British Legation. His next post was at the Hague, after which he was sent to Washington.

THE FIELD OBSEQUIES.

Members of United States Supreme Court to Act as Pallbearers.

Surrounded by the floral offerings of the President and Mrs. McKinley and of his favorite niece, Mrs. Stephanie Whitney Cunningham, the body of the late Stephen J. Field, former Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, lies in a chamber at the Field residence, No. 21 First Street northeast.

The body will not be placed in a casket until late this afternoon or tomorrow morning. The appearance of the distinguished jurist has been changed but little by death. The same majestic and dignified expression that characterized him in life is still apparent. He seems to calmly sleep in the room which he occupied for years, facing the Capitol where the late jurist rendered so many notable decisions.

The funeral will take place at Epiphany Episcopal Church Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock and will be conducted by Bishop Satterlee, assisted by the Rev. B. H. McKim. At 10 o'clock the members of the Supreme Court, who will act as the honorary pallbearers, will assemble at the late home of the deceased, and in company with the immediate family proceed to the church at the conclusion of the services at the church which are expected to be particularly impressive, the body will be taken to Rock Creek cemetery where it will be placed in a receiving vault.

Mrs. Field has not yet decided where the final interment will be made. Letters and telegrams of condolence have been received from all parts of the country, especially from California, where the deceased made his home for many years. The front drawing-room of the Field mansion is entirely filled with the offerings of the most beautiful design. Those who will attend the funeral include the President, Cabinet officials, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and many other prominent in all departments of the National Government.

GEORGETOWN DEBATORS.

Government Ownership of Railroads to Be Argued.

The Georgetown University Law School Debating Society will hold a public debate in Gaston Hall Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. The subject will be: Resolved, That the Federal Government should own and operate all railroads in the United States.

Intercollegiate Athletics.

Princeton, N. J., April 11.—Keith Donaldson, '99, president of the Intercollegiate Track Athletic Association and the manager of the Princeton track team, announced last night the personnel of the team of professors that was created to render the final decision in all cases of ineligibility and professionalism which are appealed from the under-graduate advisory board. The professors who composed the board were chosen from the five universities whose teams finished in the first five places at the intercollegiate meet last fall and are as follows: Professors George Washington, University of Pennsylvania; H. B. Fine, Princeton; G. H. Hollis, Harvard; E. L. Richards, Yale; Frank Smiley, Syracuse. The under-graduate advisory board was announced last night by President Donaldson as follows: Gustavus T. Kirby, Columbia; Murdoch Kendrick, University of Pennsylvania; and J. H. Magie, Yale.

The Harrisburg Balloting.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 11.—The vote for Senator today was as follows: Quay, 95; Jenks, 76; Irwin, 51. Total, 222; necessary to a choice, 112. Quay 17 votes short.

\$1.00 per pair for best No. 1 White pine blinds. 75c for small size. Libbey & Co.

AMERICA AND SPAIN ONCE MORE AT PEACE

Copies of the Treaty Formally Exchanged.

M. Cambon Acts for Queen Regent Christina.

Simple Ceremony at the White House—The Resumption of Dip- lomatic Relations.

America is again at peace with all the nations of the world. The last scene in the drama of the American-Spanish conflict was enacted at the White House this afternoon at 3 o'clock when the formal exchange of copies of the ratified Peace Treaty between Secretary Hay, acting for the American Government, and M. Cambon, Ambassador from France, acting as plenipotentiary of Spain, took place. The ceremonies accompanying the

exchange were very simple, and lasted but a few moments.

Those present in the Cabinet room at the Executive Mansion during the exchange were President McKinley, Secretary Hay, Secretary Long, Secretary Wilson, Assistant Secretaries of State Hill, Adee and Criddle, Assistant Secretary Cortelyou and other officials of the White House, and Ambassador Cambon, Secretary Eugene Thibault, Commandant Clement de Grandpre, military attaché, Second Secretary Olivier Taigny, and Chancellor Jules Bonifay, of the French Embassy. Just before the exchange when all were assembled the document of transfer was signed by M. Cambon and Secretary Hay.

There were no formal speeches. Ambassador Cambon informed the President that he had been clothed with the authority to present and receive the Spanish and American copies of the peace treaty by the Queen Regent and expressed his pleasure at being entrusted with so important a mission.

He then presented to the Secretary of State the Spanish copy of the treaty, which was in the form of a volume, English script, with wide double columns, one in Spanish and the other in English.

The Spanish treaty is a model of artistic elegance and it is in the form of a volume, English script, with wide double columns, one in Spanish and the other in English.

The parchment is of red morocco and the letters are heavily embossed in gold giving the effect of the nation's colors. The leaves of the volume are bound together by a silk ribbon yellow and red. When presented to Secretary Hay, the Treaty was encased in a dark maroon leather portfolio embossed with the arms of Spain.

The Spanish copy was signed by the Queen Regent Marie Christina on March 17 last and countersigned by Premier Francisco Sarracina. The signature of the Queen is affixed in large vertical script, while that of the premier is written in a very small hand.

The American copy, which was tendered by M. Cambon by Mr. Hay, while somewhat gaudy, does not compare in elegance with the Spanish document. It, too, is in double columns, with the text in Spanish and English side by side. It is bound in red, white, and blue cord, and is covered with blue morocco leather, bearing the coat of arms of the United States.

After the simple formalities had been completed President McKinley took occasion to express to Ambassador Cambon the sincere appreciation of the people of the United States for the able manner in which he had performed his part since the date of representing Spain in the negotiations with America developed upon him.

The copy of the Treaty of Peace presented to America by Spain was carried to the State Department and placed among the archives. The American copy was presented to M. Cambon by the French Republic in the official mail pouch of the French Embassy, which brought the Spanish copy of the treaty to this country. It will then be sent from the French capital to Madrid.

Ambassador Cambon was informed by Secretary Gage that the latter was ready at any time to pay to Spain's accredited representative the \$200,000 indemnity provided for in the Treaty. This money will be delivered to the agent of Spain by the Secretary of the Treasury in gold coins of any denomination that Spain may elect.

It is probable that the Spanish representative will buy an exchange warrant on one of the London banks, and thus avoid the risk of shipping such an enormous bulk of gold across the sea.

The American diplomatic corps in France and Spain have resumed their friendly relations.

The foreign representatives at Washington will not be officially notified, but will be left to learn of the event through the proclamation to be issued by President McKinley this afternoon.

Diplomatic relations between America and Spain will be resumed at the pleasure of the Spanish government.

Spain, as the losing nation, must make the first overture, and is expected to notify President McKinley of her desire to resume her former relations with the United States before three months have passed.

It is understood that Spain will designate Duc d'Arenas as Minister to the United States. As soon as this has been done President McKinley will appoint a Minister to Madrid.

The Curator of the Hall of the Ancients will speak in the Roman, Assyrian, and other halls between 4:30 and 5:30.

These blinds are the same you pay other dealers \$1.50 for. Libbey & Co.

"IDLE HOUR" BURNED.

Young Mr. Vanderbilt's Honeymoon Home Destroyed This Morning.

New York, April 11.—W. K. Vanderbilt's country house, Idle Hour, at Oakes, L. I., was destroyed by fire about 3:45 o'clock this morning. No lives were lost and no one was injured. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and his bride, formerly Miss Fair, were occupying the house at the time.

The fire is believed to have originated in the cellar and will probably be accidental. In an hour the magnificent structure, with all its valuable fittings, was totally destroyed. Besides Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, there were twelve staff servants in the house. Mr. Vanderbilt and his bride came to New York on an early train.

"Idle Hour" was the handsome country house of W. K. Vanderbilt. The house was a handsome Queen Anne style with long, wide halls and high ceilings. On the estate can be had fishing, shooting, and hunting, and free from the outside world as though the place were hundreds of miles away from city or town. It is an ideal retreat for a honeymoon.

The place is forty-eight miles from New York, and is situated on a hillside, near the village of Oakes. The house was built by Mr. Vanderbilt's father, and was named "Idle Hour" just one week ago today, a few hours after their marriage in the Oakes mansion in this city.

QUIET RESORTED IN PANAMA.

The Coroner Advised of Dead Bodies Outside the City.

Panama, Ill., April 11.—All is quiet here today. The stores have been reopened, but little business is being transacted. Small knots of men are standing on the street corners discussing yesterday's tragedy, but no further trouble is anticipated while the soldiers are here. Many negroes are on the street, and the Harrison Hotel waitress who was shot in the back while standing in the kitchen of the hotel, is in a critical condition this morning and will probably die.

Adjutant General Reese and Colonel Colver visited the Flatman and Springside mines this morning, but found everything quiet. No action relative to the riot was taken. Coroner Bradley said this morning that he had word to the effect that more dead bodies would be found on the outskirts of the city.

PRESS CLUB IN SESSION.

Annual Meeting of the International League in Baltimore.

Baltimore, April 11.—The annual meeting of the International League of Press Clubs met here this afternoon.

The delegates represent fifty clubs of the United States and Canada. At 2 p. m. a reception was held at the Journalist Club rooms, followed by a business meeting at 3 o'clock at Royal Arcanum Hall.

At 8 p. m. the delegates will have a trolley ride to Electric Park, where there will be an old-fashioned beer "commers" vaudeville show, and lunch.

The delegates will have a trip to Old Point and a banquet at Masonic Temple in this city. Among the speakers at the banquet will be Secretary Hay, Col. A. K. McClure, Postmaster General Smith, and Congressman Lemuel E. Dilling of New York.

BANKER NARR ENDS HIS LIFE.

Suicide of a Well-Known Philadelphia Financier.

Philadelphia, April 11.—In a fit of despondency, caused by business depression, Frederick J. Narr, a widely known banker and broker of this city, killed himself by shooting at his home at 2 o'clock this morning. For some time Mr. Narr had not been in good health, as the result of brooding over business worries, although he is not known to have given any intimation of the kind of thing he was doing.

It was learned that Mr. Narr's financial embarrassments were of about two years' standing. Previous to that time he was in flourishing circumstances. He was at one time head of the banking house of Narr & Gerlach. Later he formed the banking firm of Narr & Friend.

SCHOOLGIRLS IN A PANIC.

An Early Morning Fire Drives Them From Their Beds.

New York, April 11.—An alarm of fire in a private school for young women caused a panic early this morning. The school, near the site of the Hotel Heland, and the memory of the recent holocaust was still fresh in the minds of the pupils, who fled from their rooms precipitately without waiting for clothing.

When the firemen arrived they found a panic-stricken crowd on the street. The school, clad in coverlets, table cloths, and almost anything but outdoor wearing apparel. Little damage was done by the blaze.

EXHIBITING A LEPER.

A Patient Before a New York Medical Clinic.

New York, April 11.—Medical students attending a clinic at the Loomis Laboratory, opposite Bellevue Hospital, yesterday afternoon, had an opportunity to observe a case of leprosy, which was taken there from the hospital specially for their scrutiny.

The patient was an East Indian, sixteen years old. He is a native of Calcutta, who, however, has lived in this city for several years.

He had gone to the Bellevue Hospital dispensary for treatment. He was accompanied by a woman who said she was his aunt. The nature of his malady was disguised by a glance by Mrs. Bellamy and Hunter, who were attending to the cases as they came in.

They sent both the lad and his guardian to the laboratory, where a class was sitting, and Dr. Rice, of Bellevue, accompanied them to assist in the demonstration.

After the case had been subjected to careful scrutiny both the boy and the woman left the laboratory, presumably to go to their home.

Rumors of the unclean visitor spread about the hospital and caused considerable excitement and not a little alarm. It was said that the patient was a leper, and that he had been taken from the hospital and was being exhibited to the students.

No other of the patient's name or address appeared on the hospital books last night, though it was said a record of cases treated in the dispensary is kept there. The dispensary was then closed, and the physicians refused to answer any further details or to say whether they had taken steps to isolate the boy or not.

Other hospital officials said that had the case been regarded as contagious, the patient would not have been allowed to leave the institution.

Russian Girls Expelled From School.

St. Petersburg, April 11.—Two hundred girl students at the High School for Girls here have been expelled. The expulsions are a result of the student disturbances in the university, which six weeks ago and the ensuing strike in which the girl students participated.

Libby's Business College, 4th and K.

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SHAFTER BEFORE THE BEEF COURT

Denies That Supplies Were Scarce in Cuba.

Never Suspected That Meat Was Embezzled.

Admits That Rations Were Not Satis- fied to a Tropical Campaign.

Roosevelt's Report.

Major General Shafter appeared before the Beef Court of Enquiry this morning. He came late, entering the session chamber at 11:30 o'clock.

After the exchange of a few words with General Wade, General Davis, Colonel Gillespie, and Colonel Davis, he took a seat in the witness chair.

He said that his station at the outbreak of the war was at San Francisco. He was ordered to proceed to New Orleans and later to Tampa to arrange the organization of an expedition to Cuba. This expedition was delayed by the report of the appearance of the Spanish fleet.

The witness had nothing to do with the outfitting of the expedition. Two months' supply for 20,000 men was put on board the ships. The haste was very great. There was no conference as to what the components of the ration should be. It was talked of, but nothing as formal as a conference was held.

He first heard of canned roast beef when he was ordered to Washington. The Commissary General told him that it was a very good article and that he did not know in what amount it was proposed to be used.

The proposition to carry beef on the hoof was not discussed. He considered it impracticable to carry a herd of cattle. They did not know that they would have a war with the enemy's army. He did not know in what amount it was proposed to be used.

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It was not stipulated in orders what rations the men should carry in the first forward movement. The men were ordered to take three days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition. There was plenty of baggage and canned food. The men might have taken more than they desired it.

As the wagons were brought ashore in scows in knockdown shape, they were immediately put on foot in motion. It was the order that the complete rations should be put in each wagon. That is, there was not to be a wagon of bread, a wagon of sugar, a wagon of meat, but that complete rations should be in each wagon.

General Shafter said emphatically that he had heard no complaint that the canned roast beef was unfit for food. He returned to the United States. In that hot climate, it was not very appetizing, but he did not hear that it was unfit for food. He ate it every day. He considered it satisfactory under the conditions. There were days when the troops did not get their full ration of sugar and coffee, but the deficiency was made up by the ration of hardtack.

There was no suffering for want of food, except, perhaps, in individual cases. When the regiments went into action they piled their haversacks in the rear, and left a guard over them. Some of the volunteer regiments did not do this. Cuban troops and refugees came along and took away their haversacks. On the night after the battle, pack trains began the work of distributing bread, coffee and sugar. There may have been men who went hungry on the day of the battle and on the day after, but these were as a rule careless fellows who had thrown their haversacks away.

HEARD ONE COMPLAINT.

He had heard one complaint against the refrigerated beef. From various causes the meat was sometimes late in reaching camp. One lot had been more than usual delayed, and the men were deep in the night when the meat was served. He had never thought of the chemical action of beef. It was his belief that nobody around Santiago thought of such a thing.

After the surrender the men fell sick from fever. He attributed the sickness to climatic causes and exposure. He did not think that any of the sickness was due to improper or insufficient food. There was an abundance of food and of complete rations after the fall of the city.

Under cross-examination by Major Lee, counsel for General Miles, General Shafter said that he thought at all times his army was adequately supplied with the meat component of the ration. He had heard no complaint against the beef, or exposure.

He recalled that one officer had told him that he had heard that some men in the First District of Columbia Volunteers were without food and were paying 15 cents for hardtack. Colonel Miles was sent to the camp at once and reported that the army was not in need of food. The regiment indicated was abundantly supplied with food. General Shafter did not recall any complaint because of lack of food that came from the Rough Riders. He said that if anybody suffered it was their own fault for not having carried three days' rations. Major Lee said that the report of Colonel Roosevelt objected to the Government ration. General Shafter replied: "I am not responsible if soldiers object to the food provided by the Government. If they did not like bacon and hard bread they had the right to buy other food. I guess they were tired of hardtack and salt meat. So was I. So were we all. It was the ration issued according to law."

The Rough Riders.

General Shafter insisted that the Rough Riders drew all the coffee and sugar duty from the United States. He claimed that the ration return would show this.

Major Lee read the Roosevelt report. General Shafter admitted that there was a good deal of truth in it. The canned roast beef was not appetizing. He said that if anybody suffered it was their own fault for not having carried three days' rations. Major Lee said that the report of Colonel Roosevelt objected to the Government ration. General Shafter replied: "I am not responsible if soldiers object to the food provided by the Government. If they did not like bacon and hard bread they had the right to buy other food. I guess they were tired of hardtack and salt meat. So was I. So were we all. It was the ration issued according to law."

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SECOND DAY OF THE QUAY TRIAL

Receiver Barlow Cross-Exam- ined by Mr. Shapley.

How He Obtained the Missing Books of the People's Bank.

Turned Them Over for Awhile to Judge Gordon, Who Also Testi- fied Concerning Them.

DREYFUS TRAGEDIES CONTINUE

A Fourth Suicide Among Witnesses in the Case.

Paris, April